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EXAMINER

PHAN, HUY Q

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/994,318

Applicant(s)

JAMBHEKAR ET AL.

Examiner

Huy Q Phan

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 November 2001.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-71 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-47 and 49-71 is/are rejected.
7) ☒ Claim(s) 48 is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 2.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1-7, 9-11, 17-31, 33, 34, 60-67, 70 and 71 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rauhala (US-6,680,919) in view of Granberg et al. (US-6,101,387).

Regarding claim 1, Rauhala discloses in figures 2 and 3, a process comprising:

determining that a user in a first geographic zone (fig. 2, box A and col. 2, lines 1-6), which first geographic zone has a first communications service that supports provision of a journey-related information to the user (col. 4, lines 35-45);

downloading to the user at least some journey-related information regarding the second geographic zone (fig. 3, box C' and col. 5, lines 5-15).

But, Rauhala fails to expressly show wherein the user is at least likely to leave the first geographic zone and enter a second geographic zone, which second geographic zone does not have the first communications service, and downloading information regarding the second geographic zone while the user is at least proximal to an entrance boundary for the second geographic zone.

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However in analogous art, Granberg et al. teach wherein the user is at least likely to leave the first geographic zone and enter a second geographic zone (col. 3, lines 17-50), which second geographic zone does not have the first communications service (col. 3, lines 34-35); downloading information regarding the second geographic zone while the user is at least proximal to an entrance boundary for the second geographic zone (col. 3, lines 17-50). Since, Rauhala and Granberg et al. are related to downloading journey-related information; therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the process of Rauhala by specifically having wherein the user is at least likely to leave the first geographic zone and enter a second geographic zone, which second geographic zone does not have the first communications service; downloading information regarding the second geographic zone while the user is at least proximal to an entrance boundary for the second geographic zone as taught by Granberg et al. for purpose of providing differently and continuously wireless communication services to the user while moving between different mobile networks, services areas or location areas in order to enhance advantageously the quality and reliability of wireless communication services.

Regarding claim 2, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 1. Rauhala further discloses wherein downloading comprises downloading from a database to the user (col. 2, lines 12-32).

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Regarding claim 3, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 2. Rauhala further discloses wherein downloading from a database to the user at least some journey related information regarding the second geographic zone includes downloading all journey-related information regarding the second geographic zone as is contained in the database (col. 3, lines 30-35 and col. 4, lines 35-45).

Regarding claim 4, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 2. Rauhala further discloses wherein downloading from a database to the user at least some journey related information regarding the second geographic zone includes downloading only a portion of the journey-related information regarding the second geographic zone as is contained in the database (col. 3, lines 30-35 and col. 4, lines 35-45).

Regarding claim 5, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 4. Rauhala further discloses wherein downloading only a portion of the journey related information regarding the second geographic zone as is contained in the database includes providing information that corresponds to an anticipated journey path for the user (col. 3, lines 30-35).

Regarding claim 6, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 5. Rauhala further discloses determining the anticipated journey path for the user (col. 3, lines 36-67).

Regarding claim 7, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 6. Rauhala further discloses wherein determining the anticipated journey path for the user includes accessing destination point information as previously provided by the user (col. 3, lines 58-67).

Regarding claim 9, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 4. Rauhala further discloses wherein downloading only a portion of the journey related information regarding the second geographic zone as is contained in the database includes downloading only a portion of the journey related information regarding the second geographic zone as dynamically selected for the user (col. 3, lines 30-35 and col. 4, lines 35-45).

Regarding claim 10, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 9. Rauhala further discloses wherein downloading only a portion of the journey related information regarding the second geographic zone as dynamically selected for the user includes downloading only a portion of the journey related information regarding the second geographic zone as dynamically selected by the user at the time of facilitating the downloading (col. 3, lines 30-35 and col. 4, lines 35-45).

Regarding claim 11, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 9. Rauhala further discloses wherein downloading

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only a portion of the journey related information regarding the second geographic zone (col. 3, lines 25-35) as dynamically selected for the user includes downloading only a portion of the journey related information regarding the second geographic zone (col. 2, lines 12-42) as dynamically selected for the user based upon previously stored preferences that are at least partially specific to the user (col. 4, lines 36-45).

Regarding claim 17, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 1. Rauhala further discloses wherein downloading comprises wirelessly downloading to the user at least a portion of journey-related information regarding the second geographic zone while the user is at least proximal to an entrance boundary for the second geographic zone (col. 4, lines 7-24).

Regarding claim 18, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 17. Rauhala further discloses wherein wirelessly downloading includes wirelessly downloading to the user a complete payload of journey-related information regarding the second geographic zone while the user is at least proximal to an entrance boundary for the second geographic zone (col. 4, lines 7-24).

Regarding claim 19, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 17. Rauhala further discloses wherein

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downloading further comprises completing the downloading to the user of all remaining journey-related information regarding the second geographic zone while the user is within the second geographic zone and distal to the entrance boundary (col. 4, lines 7-51).

Regarding claim 20, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 19. Granberg et al. further disclose wherein completing the downloading includes completing the downloading using a second communications service, which second communications service is different from the first communications service (col. 3, lines 17-60).

Regarding claim 21, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 20. Granberg et al. further disclose wherein completing the downloading using a second communications service includes completing the downloading using a second communications service comprising a cellular telephony system (fig. 1).

Regarding claim 22, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 1. Rauhala further discloses wherein downloading comprises downloading to the user at least a portion of journey-related information regarding the second geographic zone while the user is at least proximal to an entrance boundary for the second geographic zone using a physical interconnection (fig. 1, feature 28D and col. 3, lines 24-57).

Regarding claim 23, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 22. Rauhala further discloses wherein using a physical interconnection includes using a portable memory device (inherently to fig. 38, computer 38 and col. 3, lines 24-57).

Regarding claims 24 and 25, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 23. But, Rauhala and Granberg et al. do not particularly disclose wherein using a portable memory device includes using an optically encoded memory device or an electro-magnetically encoded memory device. However, the examiner takes official notice that the optically encoded memory device and the electro-magnetically encoded memory device are extremely well known in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Rauhala and Granberg et al. by specifically having optically encoded memory device or electro-magnetically encoded memory device in order to increasing the functionality of the system to advantageously store the downloaded information by using optically encoded memory device or electro-magnetically encoded memory device.

Regarding claim 26, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 23. Rauhala further discloses wherein using a portable memory device includes dispensing the portable memory device to the

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user from a dispensing station (inherently to fig. 1, feature 38 and col. 3, lines 24-57).

Regarding claim 27, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 26. But, Rauhala and Granberg et al. do not particularly disclose wherein dispensing the portable memory device to the user from a dispensing station includes dynamically placing at least part of the journey-related information in the portable memory device for the user. However, Rauhala teaches in figure 1, wherein the system includes a dispensing station (a computer 38), a memory (28C) for storing an operating program and data (col. 3, lines 7-56). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Rauhala and Granberg et al. by specifically having dispensing the portable memory device to the user from a dispensing station includes dynamically placing at least part of the journey-related information in the portable memory device for the user for purpose of allowing the system to advantageously store the downloaded information in the portable memory device in order to save reasonably memory space of portable communication device and increase economically the memory capacity of the system.

Regarding claim 28, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 22. Rauhala further discloses wherein using a

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physical interconnection (fig. 1, feature 28D) includes using a data conduit (col. 3, lines 24-57).

Regarding claims 29 and 30, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 28. But, Rauhala and Granberg et al. do not particularly disclose wherein using a data conduit includes using an optical conduit or an electrical signal conduit. However, the examiner takes official notice that the optical conduit and the electrical signal conduit are extremely well known in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Rauhala and Granberg et al. by specifically having the optical conduit or the electrical signal conduit for purpose of transferring the data by wire where wireless communication technology cannot be used.

Regarding claim 31, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 1. Rauhala further discloses storing the journey-related information regarding the second geographic zone in a memory (col. 3, lines 25-35).

Regarding claim 33, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 31. But, Rauhala and Granberg et al. do not particularly disclose comprising automatically removing at least portions of the journey-related information regarding the second geographic zone as the user

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travels through the second geographic zone. However, Rauhala teaches in figure 1, wherein the system includes a control data processor (28B) a computer (38), a memory (28C) for storing an operating program and data (col. 3, lines 7-56). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Rauhala and Granberg et al. by automatically removing at least portions of the journey-related information regarding the second geographic zone as the user travels through the second geographic zone for purpose of allowing the system to advantageously delete the downloaded information in order to save reasonably memory space of the device.

Regarding claim 34, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 33. But, Rauhala and Granberg et al. do not particularly disclose wherein automatically removing at least portions of the journey-related information regarding the second geographic zone as the user travels through the second geographic zone includes automatically removing portions of the journey-related information regarding the second geographic zone that correspond to geographic locations that the user has at least reached. However, Rauhala teaches in figure 1, wherein the system includes a control data processor (28B) a computer (38), a memory (28C) for storing an operating program and data (col. 3, lines 7-56). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Rauhala and Granberg et al. by automatically removing at least

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portions of the journey-related information regarding the second geographic zone as the user travels through the second geographic zone including automatically removing portions of the journey-related information regarding the second geographic zone that correspond to geographic locations that the user having at least reached for purpose of allowing the system to advantageously delete the downloaded information in order to save reasonably memory space of the device.

Regarding claim 60, Rauhala discloses in figure 1, an apparatus comprising:

determining means for determining that a user in a first geographic zone (fig. 2, box A and col. 2, lines 1-6), which first geographic zone has a first communications service that supports provision of a journey-related information to the user (col. 4, lines 35-45);

downloading means for downloading to the user at least some journey-related information regarding the second geographic zone (fig. 3, box C' and col. 5, lines 5-15).

But, Rauhala fails to expressly show wherein the user is at least likely to leave the first geographic zone and enter a second geographic zone, which second geographic zone does not have the first communications service; and downloading means for downloading information regarding the second geographic zone while the user is at least proximal to an entrance boundary for the second geographic zone. However, Granberg et al. teach wherein the user is

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at least likely to leave the first geographic zone and enter a second geographic zone (col. 3, lines 17-50), which second geographic zone does not have the first communications service (col. 3, lines 34-35); and downloading means for downloading information regarding the second geographic zone while the user is at least proximal to an entrance boundary for the second geographic zone (col. 3, lines 17-50 and col. 8, lines 49-67). Since, Rauhala and Granberg et al. are related to downloading journey-related information; therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the process of Rauhala by specifically having wherein the user is at least likely to leave the first geographic zone and enter a second geographic zone, which second geographic zone does not have the first communications service; and downloading means for downloading information regarding the second geographic zone while the user is at least proximal to an entrance boundary for the second geographic zone as taught by Granberg et al. for purpose of providing differently and continuously the wireless communication services to the user while moving between different mobile networks, services areas or location areas in order to enhance advantageously the quality and reliability of wireless communication services.

Regarding claim 61, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose an apparatus as recited in the rejection of claim 60. Rauhala further discloses wherein the downloading means includes means for downloading the at least some journey-related information from a database to the user (col. 2, lines 12-32).

Regarding claim 62, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose an apparatus as recited in the rejection of claim 60. Rauhala further discloses wherein the downloading means includes means for wirelessly downloading to the user at least a portion of journey-related information regarding the second geographic zone while the user is at least proximal to an entrance boundary for the second geographic zone (col. 3, lines 30-35 and col. 4, lines 35-45).

Regarding claim 63, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose an apparatus as recited in the rejection of claim 60. Rauhala further discloses wherein the downloading means includes physical connection means (fig. 1, feature 28D) for downloading to the user at least a portion of the journey-related information regarding the second geographic zone while the user is at least proximal to an entrance boundary for the second geographic zone (col. 3, lines 24-57).

Regarding claim 64, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose an apparatus as recited in the rejection of claim 63. Rauhala further discloses wherein the physical connection means includes portable memory means (obviously in fig. 1, computer 38) for retaining at least some of the information (col. 3, lines 24-57).

Regarding claims 65 and 66, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose an apparatus as recited in the rejection of claim 64. But, Rauhala and Granberg et al. do not particularly disclose wherein the portable memory means includes at

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least an optically encoded memory device or at least an electro-magnetically encoded memory device. However, the examiner takes official notice that optically encoded memory device and electro-magnetically encoded memory device are extremely well known in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Rauhala and Granberg et al. by specifically having the portable memory means including at least an optically encoded memory device or at least an electro-magnetically encoded memory device in order to increasing the functionality of the system to advantageously store the downloaded information by using optically encoded memory device or electro-magnetically encoded memory device.

Regarding claim 67, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose an apparatus as recited in the rejection of claim 63. Rauhala further discloses wherein the physical connection means (fig. 1, feature 28D) includes a data conduit (col. 3, lines 24-57).

Regarding claim 70, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose an apparatus as recited in the rejection of claim 60. Rauhala further discloses further comprising memory means (fig. 1, feature 12A) operably coupled to the means for downloading for storing at least a part of the journey-related information regarding the second geographic zone (col. 3, lines 25-36).

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Regarding claim 71, Rauhala discloses in figures 2 and 3, a method to provide a terrestrial-based vehicle user (col. 2, lines 13-42), which user uses wirelessly transmitted journey-related information when traveling through a first geographic zone having transmitters that transmit journey-related information compatibly with an information service (fig. 2, box A and col. 2, lines 1-6), with journeys related information regarding a second geographic zone comprising the steps of determining that the user is at least likely in the near future to enter the second geographic zone (col. 4, lines 7-45 and col. 5, lines 5-15);

downloading to the user at least some journey-related information regarding the second geographic zone (fig. 3, box C' and col. 5, lines 5-15);

using at least some of the downloaded journey-related information while traveling through the second geographic zone (col. 3, line 58-col. 4, line 45 and col. 5, lines 5-15).

But, Rauhala fails to expressly show wherein downloading to the user at least some journey-related information regarding the second geographic zone while the user is at least proximal to an entrance boundary for the second geographic zone to provide downloaded journey-related information. However in analogous art, Granberg et al. teach wherein downloading information regarding the second geographic zone while the user is at least proximal to an entrance boundary for the second geographic zone to provide downloaded journey-related information (col. 3, lines 17-50). Since, Rauhala and Granberg et al. are related to downloading journey-related information; therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

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modify the process of Rauhala by specifically having wherein downloading information regarding the second geographic zone while the user is at least proximal to an entrance boundary for the second geographic zone to provide downloaded journey-related information as taught by Granberg et al. for purpose of providing differently and continuously wireless communication services to the user while moving between different mobile networks, services areas or location areas in order to enhance advantageously the quality and reliability of wireless communication services.

The examiner takes official notice that a short-range roadside transmitter is extremely well known in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Rauhala and Granberg et al. by specifically having short-range roadside transmitters that transmit journey-related information compatibly with an information service when traveling through a first geographic zone in order to reduce the complication and cost of wireless communication system.

2. Claims 8, 12-14 and 49-59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rauhala in view of Granberg et al. and further in view of Bahl et al. (US-6,386,454).

Regarding claim 8, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 6. But, Rauhala and Granberg et al. do not particularly disclose wherein determining the anticipated journey path for the user includes estimating the anticipated journey path by referencing historical

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information regarding the user's travels. However in analogous art, Bahl et al. teach in figure 7B, wherein determining the anticipated journey path for the user includes estimating the anticipated journey path by referencing historical information regarding the user's travels (col. 3, line 59-col. 4, line 50). Since, Rauhala, Granberg et al. and Bahl et al. are related to determining the anticipated journey path; therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Rauhala and Granberg et al. by specifically determining the anticipated journey path for the user including estimating the anticipated journey path by referencing historical information regarding the user's travels as taught by Bahl et al. for purpose of determining the user path based on user profile in order to provide the downloaded information of the future journey path.

Regarding claim 12, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 11. But, Rauhala and Granberg et al. fail to explicitly show wherein downloading includes receiving the previously stored preferences from the user. However, Bahl et al. teach in figure 7B, wherein downloading includes receiving the previously stored preferences from the user (col. 8, lines 4-65). Since, Rauhala, Granberg et al. and Bahl et al. are related to information of user based on user profile; therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Rauhala and Granberg et al. by specifically downloading including receiving the previously stored preferences from the user as taught by Bahl et al.

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for purpose of determining the user path based on user profile in order to provide the downloaded information of the future journey path.

Regarding claims 13 and 14, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 11. But, Rauhala and Granberg et al. fail to explicitly show wherein downloading includes receiving the previously stored preferences or receiving part of the previously stored preferences from a database that is remote from the user. However, Bahl et al. teach in figure 7B, wherein downloading includes receiving the previously stored preferences or receiving part of the previously stored preferences from a database that is remote from the user (col. 11, lines 37-48 and col. 8, lines 4-65). Since, Rauhala, Granberg et al. and Bahl et al. are related to information of user based on user profile; therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Rauhala and Granberg et al. by specifically downloading including receiving the previously stored preferences or receiving part of the previously stored preferences from a database that being remote from the user as taught by Bahl et al. for purpose of speeding up the downloading information process of providing differently and continuously wireless communication services to the user while moving between different mobile networks, services areas or location areas in order to enhance advantageously the quality and reliability of wireless communication services.

Regarding claim 49, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 1. But, Rauhala and Granberg et al. fail to expressly teach wherein determining that a user in a first geographic zone is at least likely to leave the first geographic zone and enter a second geographic zone includes detecting that the user has previously passed at least one predetermined geographic location. However, Bahl et al. teach in figure 7B, wherein determining that a user in a first geographic zone is at least likely to leave the first geographic zone and enter a second geographic zone includes detecting that the user has previously passed at least one predetermined geographic location (col. 11, lines 50-59). Since, Rauhala, Granberg et al. and Bahl et al. are related to detecting predetermined geographic location; therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Rauhala and Granberg et al. by specifically determining that a user in a first geographic zone being at least likely to leave the first geographic zone and enter a second geographic zone includes detecting that the user has previously passed at least one predetermined geographic location as taught by Bahl et al. for purpose of predicting the user path based on user profile in order to provide the downloaded information of the future geographic area.

Regarding claim 50, Rauhala, Granberg et al. and Bahl et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 49. Bahl et al. further disclose wherein detecting that the user has previously passed at least one predetermined

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geographic location includes detecting that the user has previously passed at least two predetermined geographic locations (fig. 7B and col. 11, lines 50-59).

Regarding claim 51, Rauhala, Granberg et al. and Bahl et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 49. Bahl et al. further disclose wherein detecting that the user has previously passed at least one predetermined geographic location includes detecting that the user has previously passed the at least one predetermined geographic location within a predetermined period of time (fig. 7B and col. 11, lines 50-59).

Regarding claims 52, 53 and 54, Rauhala, Granberg et al. and Bahl et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 49. Bahl et al. disclose detecting that the user has previously passed at least one predetermined geographic location (fig. 7B and col. 11, lines 50-59). But, Rauhala, Granberg et al. and Bahl et al. do not particularly show automatically accessing a navigation device, a global positioning system navigation device and a dead reckoning navigation device as used by the user. However, the examiner takes official notice that a navigation device, a global positioning system navigation device or a dead reckoning navigation device are extremely well known in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Rauhala, Granberg et al. and Bahl et al. by specifically accessing a navigation device, a global positioning system navigation device or a dead reckoning navigation device as used by the use for

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purpose of adapting those well known devices in detecting predetermined geographic location in order to improve the quality and reliability of wireless communication service

Regarding claim 55, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 1. But, Rauhala and Granberg et al. fail to expressly teach comprising up-loading at least some user information. However in analogous art, Bahl et al. teach in figure 1, comprising up-loading at least some user information (col. 3, lines 45-53). Since, Rauhala, Granberg et al. and Bahl et al. are related to wireless communication; therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Rauhala and Granberg et al. by specifically up-loading at least some user information as taught by Bahl et al. for purpose of offering the user the capability of transferring the user information to the communication network by up-loading.

Regarding claim 56, Rauhala, Granberg et al. and Bahl et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 55. Bahl et al. further disclose wherein up-loading at least some user information includes uploading at least an intended destination for the user (col. 3, lines 45-53).

Regarding claim 57, Rauhala, Granberg et al. and Bahl et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 55. Bahl et al. further disclose wherein

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up-loading at least some user information includes uploading at least an estimated time at when the user enters the second geographic zone (col. 3, line 61-col. 4, line 6).

Regarding claim 58, Rauhala, Granberg et al. and Bahl et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 55. Bahl et al. further disclose wherein up-loading at least some user information includes up-loading at least an intended travel route for the user (col. 4, lines 7-50).

Regarding claim 59, Rauhala, Granberg et al. and Bahl et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 55. Bahl et al. further disclose wherein up-loading at least some user information includes up-loading at least a wireless telephonic contact number for the user (fig. 1 and col. 7, lines 40-55).

3. Claims 15, 16, 32, 36-39, 68 and 69 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rauhala in view of Granberg et al. and further in view of Dowling et al. (US-6,522,875).

Regarding claim 15, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 4. But, Rauhala and Granberg et al. fail to expressly teach wherein downloading only a portion of the journey related information regarding the second geographic zone as is contained in the database includes downloading at least weather forecast information for at least a part of the second geographic zone. However in analogous art, Dowling et al.

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teach wherein downloading only a portion of the journey related information regarding the second geographic zone as is contained in the database includes downloading at least weather forecast information for at least a part of the second geographic zone (col. 5, lines 3-18). Since, Rauhala, Granberg et al. and Dowling et al. are related to downloading journey-related information; therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Rauhala and Granberg et al. by specifically downloading only a portion of the journey related information regarding the second geographic zone as being contained in the database includes downloading at least weather forecast information for at least a part of the second geographic zone as taught by Dowling et al. for purpose of providing additional information to the user in order to increase the use of wireless communication service.

Regarding claim 16, Rauhala, Granberg et al. and Dowling et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 15. Dowling et al. further disclose wherein downloading at least weather forecast information for at least a part of the second geographic zone includes downloading at least weather forecast information that corresponds to an anticipated journey path for the user (col. 5, lines 3-18).

Regarding claim 32, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 31. But, Rauhala and Granberg et al. do not

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particularly show wherein storing the journey-related information regarding the second geographic zone in a memory includes storing the journey-related information regarding the second geographic zone in a cache memory. However in analogous art, Dowling et al. teach wherein storing the journey-related information regarding the second geographic zone in a memory includes storing the journey-related information regarding the second geographic zone in a cache memory (col. 16, lines 32-36). Since, Rauhala, Granberg et al. and Dowling et al. are related to downloading journey-related information; therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Rauhala and Granberg et al. by specifically storing the journey-related information regarding the second geographic zone in a memory includes storing the journey-related information regarding the second geographic zone in a cache memory as taught by Dowling et al. for purpose of making easier for the user in access the downloaded information in order to improve the friendly use of wireless communication service.

Regarding claim 36, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 1. But, Rauhala and Granberg et al. fail to expressly teach wherein downloading comprises downloading to the user pursuant to user-based downloading criteria. However, Dowling et al. teach wherein downloading comprises downloading to the user pursuant to user-based downloading criteria (col. 17, line1-col. 18, line 54). Since, Rauhala, Granberg et al. and Dowling et al. are related to downloading journey-related information;

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therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Rauhala and Granberg et al. by specifically downloading to the user pursuant to user-based downloading criteria as taught by Dowling et al. for purpose of providing restrict information to the authorized user.

Regarding claim 37, Rauhala, Granberg et al. and Dowling et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 36. Dowling et al. further disclose wherein downloading to the user pursuant to user-based downloading criteria includes downloading to the user pursuant to userbased downloading criteria that includes encryption information (col. 17, line1-col. 18, line 54).

Regarding claim 38, Rauhala, Granberg et al. and Dowling et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 37. Dowling et al. further disclose wherein downloading to the user pursuant to user-based downloading criteria that includes encryption information includes downloading to the user pursuant to user-based downloading criteria that includes encryption information comprising an encryption key (col. 17, line1-col. 18, line 54).

Regarding claim 39, Rauhala, Granberg et al. and Dowling et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 36. Dowling et al. further disclose wherein downloading to the user pursuant to the user-based downloading criteria includes downloading to the user pursuant to user-based downloading criteria

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that includes at least one data format specification (col. 8, lines 45-56 and col. 17, line1-col. 18, line 54).

Regarding claim 68, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 60. But, Rauhala and Granberg et al. do not particularly show wherein the downloading means includes means for downloading the journey-related information to the user pursuant to user based downloading criteria. However, Dowling et al. teach wherein wherein the downloading means includes means for downloading the journey-related information to the user pursuant to user based downloading criteria (col. 17, line1-col. 18, line 54). Since, Rauhala, Granberg et al. and Dowling et al. are related to downloading journey-related information; therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Rauhala and Granberg et al. by specifically having wherein the downloading means includes means for downloading the journey-related information to the user pursuant to user based downloading criteria as taught by Dowling et al. for purpose of providing restrict information to the authorized user.

Regarding claim 69, Rauhala, Granberg et al. and Dowling et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 68. Dowling et al. further disclose wherein the user-based downloading criteria includes at least one of encryption information (col. 17, line1-col. 18, line 54), data format specifications (col. 8, lines

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45-56 and col. 17, line 1-col. 18, line 54), data compression specifications, and data presentation specifications.

4. Claim 35 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rauhala in view of Granberg et al. and further in view of Kamada (US-2002/0123336).

Regarding claim 35, Rauhala and Granberg et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 33. But, Rauhala and Granberg et al. do not particularly disclose downloading includes downloading to the user at least some journey related information regarding the second geographic zone wherein at least some of the journey-related information includes a corresponding data-expiration time; and automatically removing at least portions of the journey-related information regarding the second geographic zone as the user travels through the second geographic zone includes automatically removing portions of the journey-related information regarding the second geographic zone for which the data-expiration time has expired.

However, Kamada teaches wherein downloading comprises downloading information including a corresponding data-expiration time and automatically removing downloaded information for which the data-expiration time has expired [0023]. Since, Rauhala, Granberg et al. and Kamada are related to information downloading; therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Rauhala and Granberg et al. by specifically downloading information including a corresponding

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data-expiration time and automatically removing downloaded information for which the data-expiration time has expired as taught by Kamada for purpose of controlling the downloading information in order to reduce the cost of information.

5. Claims 40-47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rauhala and Granberg et al. in view of Dowling et al. and further in view of Burton et al. (US-2002/0055878).

Regarding claim 40, Rauhala, Granberg et al. and Dowling et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 36. But, Rauhala, Granberg et al. and Dowling et al. do not explicitly disclose wherein downloading to the user pursuant to user-based downloading criteria that includes data compression information. However, Burton et al. teach wherein downloading to the user pursuant to user-based downloading criteria that includes data compression information [0017]. Since, Rauhala, Granberg et al., Dowling et al. and Burton et al. are related to information downloading; therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Rauhala, Granberg et al. and Dowling et al. by specifically downloading to the user pursuant to user-based downloading criteria that includes data compression information as taught by Burton et al. for purpose of transferring the information by downloading much faster and securer.

Regarding claim 41, Rauhala, Granberg et al., Dowling et al. and Burton et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 40. Burton et al. further

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disclose wherein downloading to the user pursuant to user-based downloading criteria that includes data compression information includes downloading to the user pursuant to user-based downloading criteria that includes data compression information comprising a specific type of data compression [0169].

Regarding claim 42, Rauhala, Granberg et al. and Dowling et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 36. But, Rauhala, Granberg et al. and Dowling et al. do not explicitly disclose wherein downloading to the user pursuant to the user-based downloading criteria includes downloading to the user pursuant to user-based downloading criteria that includes at least one data presentation specification. However, Burton et al. teach wherein downloading to the user pursuant to user-based downloading criteria that includes at least one data presentation specification ([0017]-[0020]). Since, Rauhala, Granberg et al., Dowling et al. and Burton et al. are related to information downloading; therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Rauhala, Granberg et al. and Dowling et al. by specifically downloading to the user pursuant to user-based downloading criteria that includes at least one data presentation specification as taught by Burton et al. for purpose of making easier and faster for the user in access the downloaded information.

Regarding claim 43, Rauhala, Granberg et al., Dowling et al. and Burton et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 42. Burton et al. further

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disclose wherein downloading to the user pursuant to user-based downloading criteria that includes at least one data presentation specification includes downloading to the user pursuant to user-based downloading criteria that includes at least one data presentation specification specifying at least one visual display of information [0017].

Regarding claim 44, Rauhala, Granberg et al., Dowling et al. and Burton et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 43. Burton et al. further disclose wherein downloading to the user pursuant to user-based downloading criteria that includes at least one data presentation specification specifying at least one visual display of information includes downloading to the user pursuant to user-based downloading criteria that includes at least one data presentation specification specifying at least one textual display of information ([0017]-[0028] and [0169]-[0182]).

Regarding claim 45, Rauhala, Granberg et al., Dowling et al. and Burton et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 42. Burton et al. further disclose wherein downloading to the user pursuant to user-based downloading criteria that includes at least one data presentation specification specifying at least one visual display of information includes downloading to the user pursuant to user-based downloading criteria that includes at least one data presentation specification specifying at least one graphic display of information ([0017]-[0028]).

Regarding claim 46, Rauhala, Granberg et al., Dowling et al. and Burton et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 42. Burton et al. further disclose wherein downloading to the user pursuant to user-based downloading criteria that includes at least one data presentation specification includes downloading to the user pursuant to user-based downloading criteria that includes at least one data presentation specification specifying at least one audible conveyance of information [0369].

Regarding claim 47, Rauhala, Granberg et al. and Dowling et al. disclose a process as recited in the rejection of claim 46. Burton et al. further disclose wherein downloading to the user pursuant to user-based downloading criteria includes compressing information [0017] to be transmitted to the user as a function, at least in part, of at least one of the user's processing speed, memory size [0114], and vehicle speed.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claim 48 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- a) Wallenius (US-2002/0049065) discloses a method for distributing network services.
- b) Ishii (US-6,594,505) discloses a communication of different mobile networks
- c) Fan et al. (US5,959,577) disclose a method for distribution of travel information using network.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Huy Q Phan whose telephone number is 703-305-9007. The examiner can normally be reached on 8AM-5PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Urban F Edward can be reached on 703-305-4385. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Phan, Huy Q

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Date : Jul. 09, 2004

Quochien B. Vuong 7/12/04

**QUOCHIEN B. VUONG
PRIMARY EXAMINER**